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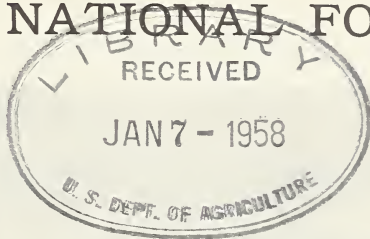
BOOK NUMBER
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UMATILLA



NATIONAL FOREST



F-482043

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region

September 1957

UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST, one of the 149 national forests administered by the U. S. Forest Service, extends like a broken "J" from the southeastern corner of Washington in a southwesterly direction into eastern Oregon. Half of the Umatilla National Forest lies north and east of Pendleton; the remainder lies south and west. Its 1,514,053 acres are grouped in three divisions along the backbone of the Blue Mountains and drain into the Snake, Umatilla, and John Day Rivers, and their tributaries.

HISTORY

The forest takes its name from the Umatilla River. It is an Indian word, said to mean, "water rippling over sand."

Members of the Lewis and Clark expedition, passing down the Columbia River in 1805, were the first white men of record to see this region. The Old Oregon Trail, used by countless pioneers, crossed the Blue Mountains from the Grande Ronde valley to the Umatilla valley.

Gold was discovered in the Blue Mountains in 1862, drawing many miners to the North Fork, John Day River. Now ghost towns and caved-in mines tell the story of the once flourishing gold mining industry.

Indian trouble beginning with the Whitman Massacre in 1847 near Walla Walla continued through the following decade. However, the abundant grass in sections of the mountains and the fertile soil in the valleys brought rapid settlement by stockmen and others.

Pendleton, headquarters for the national forest and one of the leading cities of the area, was first settled in 1868.

MULTIPLE USE OF THE FOREST RESOURCES

The Forest Service recognizes soil and water as the basic forest resources upon which all other resources depend. Other major resources are timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife. Under the principle of multiple use, the Umatilla Forest is managed, as are all national forests, for coordinated development and use of all resources. Generally a combination of uses is possible on the same area. Conflicts are resolved on the basis of the greatest good for the greatest number of people in the long run.

WATER

An adequate supply of pure, clear water is one of the most important products of the forest. The Umatilla Forest streams furnish water for domestic and industrial purposes to the communities and ranches close to its boundaries. In addition, forest watersheds furnish water for important irrigation units, such as the Clarkston orchards, the Walla Walla valley, the Umatilla projects, and numerous smaller projects and individual ranches.

This use calls for good land-management practices on the forest watersheds for water purity, steadiness of flow, and ample quantity. All are influenced directly and indirectly by practices connected with grazing, recreation, timber harvesting, and other uses. An adequate cover of trees, grass, brush, weeds, and other vegetation helps to hold the soil in place. This cover keeps the soil sufficiently porous to allow rain and snow to soak through this protective layer and to seep down where it goes into natural storage. The water stored in this manner is then gradually released through cool springs and streams in a more even flow.

Removal of plant cover by fire, disease, insects, or land misuse exposes the earth to the destructive power of water. As a result, soil movement is excessive and precious topsoil lost. When soil has been bared, the Forest Service restores new plant growth as quickly as practicable. Soil stability is basic to good forest management.

TIMBER

Timber is a valuable crop of the Umatilla National Forest. In the past decade it has become more important in the economic life of the communities adjacent to the forest. The amount that can be cut each year, known as sustained-yield capacity, is estimated to be about 71 million board-feet of timber. This harvest is determined from annual growth, and cutting is regulated to keep timberland on the forest continuously productive, as well as to insure a steady flow of logs to the mills.

Mills in surrounding communities purchase the timber sold by the Government through a system of competitive bidding. The successful bidder contracts to cut the trees and remove the logs, so as to do the least possible damage to the land and favor a new crop of trees. After cutting, the skidroads and landings are planted to trees and grass where needed, to help hold the soil in place, to improve the water-absorbing capacity of the soil, and to assist nature in regenerating a new crop.

FORAGE FOR LIVESTOCK AND BIG GAME

Through its forage production the Umatilla National Forest exerts an important influence upon the economy of southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon. Open timberland, meadows, and grassland produce choice forage plants for domestic livestock and big game. Approximately 7,000 head of cattle and 28,000 head of sheep are grazed under permit during each summer on the national forest.

Careful management of grazing is required to insure maximum production of forage and to prevent soil erosion. Studies are made to determine the proper number of livestock that should graze a range. Beginning and closing dates of livestock use are carefully determined each year. The livestock permittees, in cooperation with the Forest Service, have constructed many range improvements.

Herds of deer and elk depend on the forest for food and cover. Forest officers work cooperatively with State Game Commissions of Washington and Oregon to keep the game population in balance with the forage available. The estimated big-game animals removed by 24,000 hunters from the Umatilla annually average more than 5,000 deer and 2,000 elk.

RECREATION

Visitors to the Umatilla National Forest are encouraged to use the many free recreational opportunities for hunting, picnicking, hiking, fishing, camping, and skiing.

The forest is well known to the sportsman, particularly the big-game hunter. Large numbers of mule deer and elk make it a favorite hunting spot. Streams in the forest afford trout fishing. Olive Lake is a favorite spot for fishermen. Hunting and fishing are regulated by the State Fish and Game Commissions; State game laws apply on the forests, as they do on other lands.

Developed campgrounds are maintained for public convenience where recreation is the dominant use. Some of the most popular are located in the vicinity of Langdon Lake, Umatilla River, Tucannon, and the Kendall-Skyline Forest Road. Sites are available for those who wish to build and maintain summer homes.

For those who want a magnificent view of the Blue Mountains of Oregon, we suggest the trip along their very summit on the Kendall-Skyline Forest Road—from Tollgate, Oreg., northward 65 miles to Dayton, Wash. The road winds through many saddles and along knifelike ridges revealing many panoramas of unusual beauty. So narrow is the summit that on the east side one gazes down into breath-taking wilderness gorges, and by raising his eyes out to the more distant Grande Ronde and Wallowa River valleys and the splendid snow-tipped Wallowa Mountains. Then, by simply turning to the west, he can change the scene to the rich wheatlands of eastern Oregon and Washington. On very clear days, great faraway peaks of the Cascade Range and those of the Seven Devils Mountains in Idaho are an inspiring view.

The Spout Springs winter sports area near Tollgate, Oreg., is a popular winter sports area. Ski tows and other developments cater to the popular demand for low-cost winter sports.

Other forest recreational areas.—Adjacent to the Umatilla National Forest are recreation areas developed and maintained by the Oregon State Highway Department and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. In Oregon these areas are located at (1) Emigrant Springs State Park on U. S. Highway 30, 26 miles southeast of Pendleton; (2) Hilgard Junction State Park on U. S. Highway 30, 9 miles west of La Grande; (3) Battle Mountain State Park on U. S. Highway 395, 38 miles southwest of Pendleton; and (4) Ukiiah-Dale Wayside State Camp on U. S. Highway 395, 50 miles southwest of Pendleton. In Washington, Lewis and Clark Trail State Park is located on U. S. Highway 410, 24 miles northeast of Walla Walla.

WHAT TO DO IF LOST

1. Keep calm. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
 - a. To find your position, climb to a place where you can see the surrounding country.
 - b. When you reach a road, trail, or telephone line, follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.
 - c. Before being caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter, and firewood. Stay in this camp all night.
2. If you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area down to mineral soil, and build a signal fire with green boughs in it. Usually someone will find you.
3. Signal by 3 blasts from a whistle, 3 shots from a gun, 3 regulated puffs of smoke, or 3 flashes from a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. If your signal is recognized by a searching party, it will be answered by 2 signals. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, is the nationwide S O S call. Use it only when in need of help.
4. Notify the county sheriff's office if a member of your party is believed to be lost or in trouble and if it is beyond your resources to find or assist him. Forest Service officers cooperate with the counties in rescue work.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

If our forests are to continue producing wood and forage, aid in storage of water, be a cover for wildlife, and provide other resources, they must be protected from fire. Many fires are caused by lightning, but the majority develop from human carelessness. You can help greatly by following these few simple but important guides.

1. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each car or pack-horse train when making a trip to the forest.
2. Do not smoke while traveling—whether by car, foot, or on horseback—except when on a paved or surfaced highway.
3. Crush out all cigarettes, cigars, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches before throwing them away. Use your car ashtray.
4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening. Clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil, and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when strong winds or east winds occur. In the Umatilla National Forest east winds are dry winds in summer.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Completely extinguish it with dirt and water.
6. If possible, put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning. Then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest telephone; the telephone operator will be glad to forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FOREST LAND

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse. Do not scatter straw.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing away from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Cooperate in preserving forest signs. They are posted for your information.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.

ADMINISTRATION

The Umatilla National Forest is administered by the supervisor and his staff with headquarters at Pendleton, Oreg., and six district rangers. The district rangers are located at Pomeroy and Walla Walla, Wash.; Pendleton, Ukiah, Dale and Heppner, Oreg. The forest ranger, a professional forester, has yearlong professional foresters and other employees to assist him with timber sales, forest protection, maintenance of roads, trails, telephone lines, and forest camps, and many other tasks essential to good forest and range management. Rangers and other forest officers will be glad to answer your questions and help you in any way possible.

IMPROVED FOREST CAMPS

Bear Canyon.—On Eden Forest Road N50, 32 miles northeast of Elgin, Oreg. Shelter (1), sanitation facilities, water available from stream. Hunting, berries, fishing, 3 miles.

Big Spring.—On Clearwater-Iron Springs Forest Road N94, 24 miles south of Pomeroy, Wash. NO TRAILERS. Shelter (1), tables (6), fireplaces (6), sanitation facilities. Water piped from spring. Hunting.

Blue Spruce.—On Wall Creek Forest Road S722, 25 miles northeast of Spray, Oreg. Shelter (1), sanitation facilities. Water available from stream. Hunting. NO TRAILERS.

Bone Spring.—On Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N910, 16 miles northeast of Tollgate, Oreg. Shelter (1), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting, berries. NO TRAILERS.

Buck Creek Organization Camp.—On Corporation Forest Road N32, 35 miles east of Pendleton, Oreg. Large community kitchen and dining hall, shower and toilet facilities. Nominal charge made for use of facilities. Inquiry on reservations and charges can be made to District Ranger, Rt. 1—Box A-3, Pendleton, Oreg.

Dusty Spring.—On Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N910, 11 miles northeast of Tollgate Oreg. Shelter (1), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring.

Edmiston Spring.—On Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N910, 24 miles southeast of Dayton, Wash. Fireplace (1), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting, fishing, 3 miles.

- Fairview*.—On Heppner-Spray State Highway 207, 15 miles north of Spray, Oreg. Shelter (1), tables (2), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Hunting. NO TRAILERS.
- Frazier*.—On Ukiah-Starkey State Highway 341, 20 miles east of Ukiah, Oreg. Tables (8), fireplaces (5), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Hunting. NO TRAILERS.
- Godman Springs*.—On Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N910, 28 miles southeast of Dayton, Wash. Community kitchen with picnic tables. Tables (5), fireplaces (5), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting, fishing, 6 miles.
- Indian*.—On Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N910, 27 miles northeast of Tollgate, Oreg. Sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting.
- Jubilee*.—On Luger Springs Forest Road N40, 15 miles northeast of Tollgate, Oreg., via Kendall-Skyline Forest Road. Sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Hunting.
- Luger Springs*.—On Luger Springs Forest Road N40, 22 miles northeast of Tollgate, Oreg., via Kendall-Skyline Forest Road. Sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Hunting.
- Mosier Corral*.—On Eden Forest Road N50, 18 miles west of Troy, Oreg. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting, huckleberries. NO TRAILERS.
- Mottet Meadow*.—On Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N910, 14 miles northeast of Tollgate, Oreg. Shelter (1), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting, berries. NO TRAILERS.
- Olive Lake*.—On Desolation Forest Road S725, 28 miles southeast of Dale, Oreg. Sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Hunting, fishing.
- Pataha Creek*.—Located 16 miles by State and county roads south of Pomeroy, Wash. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Elk, deer hunting. Limited small stream fishing.
- Spruce Spring*.—On Pomeroy-Grouse Forest Road N911, 28 miles south of Pomeroy, Wash. Tables (5), fireplaces (5), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. NO TRAILERS. Elk, deer hunting, fishing, 3 miles.
- Stockade Spring*.—On Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N910, 20 miles southeast of Dayton, Wash. Table (1), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting, fishing, 3 miles.
- Target Meadows*.—On Target Meadow Forest Road, 3 miles off the Weston-Elgin State Highway 204, near Tollgate, Oreg. Shelters (2), tables (3), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Berries, hunting, fishing, 6 miles.
- Teal Spring*.—On Pomeroy-Grouse Forest Road N911, 25 miles south of Pomeroy, Wash. Shelter (1), tables (4), fireplaces (3), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Elk, deer hunting, stream fishing, 3 miles.
- Teepee*.—On Oregon Butte Forest Road N817, 35 miles southwest of Dayton, Wash., via Kendall-Skyline Forest Road. Sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting.



F-482040

*Ponderosa pine is the most important timber tree for lumber
in the Umatilla National Forest.*



F-482038

Vegetation on the streambanks hold the soil.



F-482045

Forest camping is increasing.



F-482031

Mobile log loaders make salvage logging easier.



F-482026

Good timber-hauling roads are a part of timber management.



F-392057

Elk and deer hunters make an important harvest of the big-game crop annually.



Sheep and cattle find good summer forage.



Forest streams provide good trout fishing.

F-482053



F-464344

Water is stored in lakes and in underground reservoirs.



F-482024

Lookouts keep a constant watch over the forest. Be careful with fire.



F-162386

Production of clear, cool water comes from good forest practices.

Timothy Spring.—On Eden Forest Road via Kendall-Skyline Forest Road N50, 20 miles northeast of Tollgate, Oreg. Community kitchen, shelters (2), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Berries, hunting, fishing, 2 miles.

Tucannon.—Tucannon Forest Road N98, 20 miles southeast of Dayton, Wash. Community kitchen with picnic tables, shelter (1), tables (6), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. NO TRAILERS. Hunting, fishing.

Umatilla Forks.—On Corporation Forest Road N32, 33 miles east of Pendleton, Oreg. Tables (22), fireplaces (22), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring.

Woodward.—On Weston-Elgin State Highway 204, 22 miles east of Weston, Oreg. Community kitchen with picnic tables, tables (10), fireplaces (6), sanitation facilities, water piped from spring. Hunting, fishing, boating on private Langdon Lake.



F-410507

Skiing at Spout Springs is a popular winter sport.



F-162379

Horseback trips may be made into remote areas.

